

REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
MONTROSE LUNATIC ASYLUM,
INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY,
(INSTITUTED 1782.)
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1ST JUNE, 1850.

MONTROSE:
PRINTED BY DAVID HODGE, HIGH STREET.

MDCCCL.

A faint, sepia-toned watermark-like image of a classical building with four prominent columns and a triangular pediment occupies the background of the page.

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LIST OF MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM, &c.

J U N E , 1850.

	The PROVOST and ELDEST BAILIE of MONTROSE	for the time.
	The FIRST and SECOND MINISTER of the Parish of Montrose	for the time
5	Sir ALEXANDER RAMSAY of Balmain, Baronet.	
	JAMES LYALL, Esq. of Gallery.	
	The Right Honorable Lord PANMURE.	
	PATRICK ARKLEY, Esq. of Dunninald.	
	GEORGE KEITH, Esq. of Usan.	
10	DAVID SCOTT, Esq. of Brotherton.	
	SIR JOHN GLADSTONE of Fasque, Baronet.	
	THOMAS CARNEGY, Esq. of Craigo.	
	W. MACDONALD MACDONALD, Esq. of Rossie.	
	Sir JAMES CARNEGIE of Southesk, Baronet.	
15	WILLIAM FORSYTH GRANT, Esq. of Ecclesgreig.	
	The Rev. JOHN EADIE, Minister of Dun.	
	THOMAS HILL, do. Logie Pert.	
	ROBERT MITCHELL, do. Craig.	
	THOMAS MACINTOSH, do. St. Cyrus.	
20	JAMES HAY, do. Lunan.	
	WILLIAM NIXON, do. St. John's, Montrose.	
	PATRICK CUSHNIE, do. Scots Episcopal Church, do.	
	ROBERT WADE, do. St Peter's Episcopal Chapel, do.	
	THOS. C. SOUTHEY, do. St. Mary's Episcopal Chapel, do.	
25	Messrs. ALEXANDER SMART, Montrose.	
	JAMES BURNES, do.	
	JOHN ABERDEIN, do.	
	WILLIAM JAMESON, do.	
	WILLIAM SIM, do.	
30	ROBERT MILLAR, do.	
	ADAM BURNES, do.	
	ARCHIBALD FOOTE, do.	
	DAVID BIRNIE, do.	
	Captain ARCH. MACNIELL, do.	
35	Messrs. ROBERT TRAIL, do.	
	GEORGE SMART, do.	
	ROBERT BURNESS, do.	
	JAMES CALVERT, do.	
	DAVID MACKIE, do.	
40	ALEXANDER COWIE, do.	
	JOHN ROSS, do.	
	DAVID WALKER, do.	
	ALEX. VALENTINE, do.	
	THOMAS BARCLAY, do.	
45	ROBERT WALKER, do.	
	JAMES SMITH, R.N., do.	
	JAMES M. PATON, do.	
	FRANCIS B. PATON, do.	
	JAMES GORDON, do.	
50	ROBERT COWIE, do.	

DAVID HILL, Banker, Treasurer.

JAMES LEIGHTON, Town-Clerk, Secretary.

THOMAS COUTTS MORISON, Medical Superintendent.

JAMES NIDDRIE, Head-Keeper.

Mrs. WRIGHT, Matron.

House Committee of Asylum.

Provost MACKIE.

Mr ALEXANDER COWIE.

Mr ALEXANDER VALENTINE.

Mr ROBERT TRAIL.

Dr SMITH, R.N.

Mr JAMES GORDON.

Provost MACKIE, *Convener.*

Infirmary Committee.

Rev. Dr SMITH.

Rev. THOMAS CASTLE SOUTHEY.

Mr ROBERT MILLAR.

Mr ALEXANDER COWIE.

Mr ALEXANDER VALENTINE.

Mr ROBERT TRAIL.

Mr MILLAR, *Convener.*

L U N A T I C A S Y L U M .

A B S T R A C T o f T R E A S U R E R ' S A C C O U N T f o r t h e Y E A R e n d i n g 1 s t J u n e , 1 8 5 0 .

CHARGE.

Interest Received, - - - - -	£125 4 0	Paid for Furniture and Repairs, - - - - -	£206 2 0
Labour of Patients, deducting Gratuities, - - - - -	19 1 11	Rents, Feu-Duty, Taxes, & Incidents, - - - - -	525 12 9
Lunatic Boarders—received, - - - - -	3200 14 3	Salaries and Servants' Wages, - - - - -	526 1 0
			£1257 15 9
Coals, - - - - -	177 7 10		
Beef, - - - - -	294 3 9		
Meal, - - - - -	99 19 0		
Wine, Spirits, and Porter, - - - - -	39 1 6		
Oil, Candle, Gas, and Soap, - - - - -	64 0 10		
Vegetables, - - - - -	1 5 0		
Beer, - - - - -	49 0 10		
Cut Barley and Pease, - - - - -	49 14 5		
Medicines, - - - - -	19 15 10		
Bread, - - - - -	264 19 7		
Cheese, Butter, and Milk, - - - - -	246 9 6		
Hay, Straw, and Turnips, - - - - -	17 0 6		
Tea, - - - - -	65 18 8		
Sugar, - - - - -	75 9 3		
Groceries, - - - - -	56 4 1		
Small Articles, per Matron and } Keeper's Accounts, - - - - - }	96 10 6		
	£1617 .1 1		
Total of Household Expenses, - - - - -	£2874 16 10		
Subscription in aid of Infirmary Funds, - - - - -	150 0 0		
Profit for this Year, - - - - -	320 3 4		
	£3345 0 2		

DISCHARGE.

		Paid for Furniture and Repairs, - - - - -	£206 2 0
		Rents, Feu-Duty, Taxes, & Incidents, - - - - -	525 12 9
		Salaries and Servants' Wages, - - - - -	526 1 0
			£1257 15 9
		Coals, - - - - -	177 7 10
		Beef, - - - - -	294 3 9
		Meal, - - - - -	99 19 0
		Wine, Spirits, and Porter, - - - - -	39 1 6
		Oil, Candle, Gas, and Soap, - - - - -	64 0 10
		Vegetables, - - - - -	1 5 0
		Beer, - - - - -	49 0 10
		Cut Barley and Pease, - - - - -	49 14 5
		Medicines, - - - - -	19 15 10
		Bread, - - - - -	264 19 7
		Cheese, Butter, and Milk, - - - - -	246 9 6
		Hay, Straw, and Turnips, - - - - -	17 0 6
		Tea, - - - - -	65 18 8
		Sugar, - - - - -	75 9 3
		Groceries, - - - - -	56 4 1
		Small Articles, per Matron and } Keeper's Accounts, - - - - - }	96 10 6
			£1617 .1 1
		Total of Household Expenses, - - - - -	£2874 16 10
		Subscription in aid of Infirmary Funds, - - - - -	150 0 0
		Profit for this Year, - - - - -	320 3 4
			£3345 0 2

MONTROSE, 1st June, 1850.

(Errors excepted)

DAVID HILL, Treasurer.

INFERMARY.

ABSTRACT of TREASURER'S ACCOUNT for the YEAR ending 1st June, 1850.

CHARGE.		DISCHARGE.	
Interest Received,	-	Paid for Furniture and Repairs,	-
Annual Donations,	-	Rent, Feu-Duty, and Incidents,	-
Sum voted by the Managers of Lunatic Asylum, 150	£401 4 1	Salary to Medical Superintendent	£211 9 4
Board of Patients,	551 4 1	and Servants' Wages,	119 0 0
Loss for by-gone Year,	124 9 8		£367 11 11
		Coals,	-
		Beef,	-
		Meal,	-
		Wine, Spirits, Porter, and Ale,	-
		Oil, Candle, Gas, and Soap,	-
		Vegetables,	-
		Beer,	-
		Cut Barley,	-
		Medicines,	-
		Bread,	-
		Cheese, Butter, and Milk,	-
		Tea,	-
		Sugar.	-
		Groceries,	-
		Small Articles, per Housekeeper,	-
			£740 18 4
		Total of Household Expenses,	-
			373 6 5
			£740 18 4

Montrose, 1st June, 1850.

(Errors excepted.)

DAVID HILL, Treasurer.

REPORT OF ASYLU M

TABLE I,

SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULTS OF THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There remained, May 31, 1849,.....	69	73	142
Admitted during the year,.....	25	25	50
Total under Treatment,.....	94	98	192
Discharged Cured,	7	10	17
" Improved,	2	2	4
Died,	10	14	24
	19	26	45
Remaining, May 31, 1850,	75	72	147

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

FROM the above Table it will be observed that 25 males and 25 females, making in all a total of 50 patients, have been admitted during the past year into the Asylum. In so large a number it is to be expected that a great variety of cases must have been brought under treatment, and many interesting facts recorded concerning the phenomena of diseased mind. It is to be regretted, however, that several of these Patients have been admitted from a great distance, and, at the same time, belonging to the labouring classes, have not been subjected either to medical or moral treatment until their management became too much for the limited resources of their relatives, or until the mental disorder had become of long standing, whereby the subsequent probability of cure has been much diminished.

Of these, again, some were admitted in a very enfeebled condition from bodily illness, and died within a very short time of their reception. I allude more particularly to the cases marked 6 and 17 in Table 7. The first of these, marked No. 6, was that of a female, aged 29 years, admitted into the Asylum on the 18th of August, 1849, labouring under an attack of Puerperal Mania, of three weeks' duration. From the time of her reception till the date of her death—September 2, 1849—she was constantly confined to bed, and required the almost constant and undivided attention of a separate nurse. She died of Peritonitis.

The second case, marked 17, was that of a sailor, aged 34 years, admitted in a state of maniacal excitement, of extreme violence, but characterised by great bodily weakness and prostration, so that he was unable to walk, or even sit upright for any length of time. His mental disorder was stated to have been caused by exposure to the sun, together with grief and anxiety at the loss of his eye-sight, occasioned by Purulent Ophthalmia whilst on the coast of Egypt. In addition to all this, it was found, on his admission, that he was labouring under a severe and extensive attack of Phlegmonous Erysipelas of the leg—a disease which, owing to his state of health, superadded to his habit of voiding his excrements in bed, rapidly terminated in mortification of the limb, in spite of every means and appliance made use of to avert it. He was admitted on the 4th of December, and died on the 31st.

GENERAL MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Under this head I would observe, that every approved means has been perseveringly had recourse to, as well to promote the recovery of the more recent cases, as to render the older inmates as comfortable and easy as possible under their afflictions. Thus local abstractions of blood, combined with free purgation, either by calomel and jalap, by enemata, or by croton oil, administered cautiously, and followed by warm bathing, with cooling applications to the head, blisters to the nape of the neck, &c., have, in some cases, been attended with the happiest results. In other cases, emetics have been prescribed, principally of the potassium tartrate of antimony, either alone, or in combination with morphia or hyoscyamus. I have likewise, in some few cases, especially of Insanity arising from drunkenness, or the puerperal state, made free use of opium, camphor, and hyoscyamus, with marked benefit. In the vast majority of those cases, however, which are to be found within the walls of an Asylum like the present, we have only to proceed on the ordinary principles of medicine, and endeavour to maintain the bodily health of our patients, by a strict and constant attention to the state of the secretions and bowels, by the administration of occasional alteratives or mild purgatives, and, though last not least, by carefully enjoining a due proportion of that most natural of all remedies, “fresh air and exercise.”

OCCUPATION.

Throughout the past year, the great importance of occupation in the moral treatment of mental disorders has prominently been kept in view; but, as the intention of all such measures should be purely for the benefit of the individual, quite

irrespective of any remuneration to the institution wherein he may be placed, the extent of its employment has not so much been regulated by the wants of the Establishment, as by the physical and mental condition of the patients themselves. On no occasion, therefore, have any patients been set to work contrary to their own wish, or kept longer employed than they themselves pleased, or than seemed beneficial to them. As far, also, as is consistent with the order and regularity, so necessary to be observed in a house like this, it is the rule to allow the patient to choose for himself that species of occupation which may be most congenial to his present tastes or former habits. For my own part, I am not disposed to think that on all occasions the efficacy and judicious management of an Asylum are to be tested by the number of patients daily taken out under charge of the gardener, or by the annual amount of shirts made or clothes mended. Dr. Conolly judiciously observes—"As regards Country Asylums, there is now a great disposition in the officers to set every patient to work as soon as admitted; sometimes very improperly, and when perhaps work has made the poor creatures mad. A man just admitted is perhaps sent off to the shoemaker's shop, before his case can have received the consideration of the physician; and a poor melancholy woman, or a frightened young girl, is set to work immediately with a needle and thread, to pursue, as if in a mere workhouse, the same sedentary occupations which have already destroyed their health."

The principal out-door occupations amongst the male patients during the past year have been gardening, and generally keeping in order the grounds of the Asylum—trenching and otherwise preparing and fencing the piece of ground rented on the Links—making a flower garden of the ladies' airing-court—attending to the sheep, pigs, poultry, &c. &c.; whilst, within doors, all the carpenters' work, under the supervision of one of the attendants, has been performed by them, consisting of several bed-steads, shower-baths, window-frames, alterations in sleeping apartments, mirrors, picture-frames, with many other articles, too numerous to particularise. An additional dormitory has also been constructed by them, at the extremity of the west wing, on the female side, which answers extremely well for an infirmary. By the females are made all the shirts, and underclothing generally of the patients, as well as are repaired and mended the clothes in use. They are likewise employed in knitting, netting, fancy work, washing, cleaning, cooking, &c. Very few indeed of the patients, of both sexes, are not, at one period or other of the day, employed in some useful occupation.

AMUSEMENTS.

Following up that system, which has been so ably carried out by my predecessor, Dr. M'Gavin, I have taken pains to extend and vary the amusements of the patients, as opportunity presented itself. On all occasions of exhibitions, concerts, public lectures, theatrical or other entertainments, occurring in the town, select parties have been made amongst the patients to attend them, and with the best possible result. All those patients, also, who are capable of conducting themselves with propriety, and who can appreciate the enjoyment, are collected on the Monday evenings, and spend an hour or two in dancing. These parties, however, are *strictly private*, none but those connected with the Institution ever being permitted to be present. Much amusement and interest have been excited amongst the patients by the introduction of singing birds, and other pet animals, in and about the wards and airing-grounds, which are taken care of by them. At their disposal, also, are billiards, bagatelle, chess, draughts, cards, bowls, music, a select library, with the use of the Town Library, together with a plentiful supply of newspapers, including the two local ones, the *Times*, the *Illustrated London News*, *Punch*, *Chambers's Journal*, &c. —all of which are eagerly sought after by the different classes of patients. The carpenter's shop has afforded to several at once a healthy and useful means of displaying mechanical talent in turning, bird-cage making, and various other handicrafts; and much commendable pride is displayed by them in exhibiting the products of their ingenuity. Besides walking exercise on the Links, with an occasional visit or call in the town, several excursions into the neighbouring country have been made during the past year, where the party have had a *pic-nic* dinner before their return; and, on the recent occasion of the visit of the Royal Company of Archers to Montrose, a great number of the patients, under proper surveillance, visited the field, and witnessed with much delight and gratification, the sports on both days. Excursions of this nature, when judiciously managed, are productive of a vast amount, not only of real enjoyment, but also of permanent advantage to the patients, as serving to keep up a link between them and the external world, as well as affording, in prospective, a cheering incentive to the exercise, on their own part, of a little self-control. It is very gratifying to be able to add, that no attempt to abuse this additional liberty has ever once been made during the past year.

RESTRAINT.

Although it is incontestibly established, that the most violent patients can be treated without having recourse to mechanical

restraint, in its restricted sense, it does not appear to me to be thereby established that restraint, by mechanical means, must necessarily be injurious or improper under all circumstances, any more than would the fact that Syphilis can be cured without bleeding convince me, *ipso facto*, that it was improper in all cases of Syphilis to administer mercury. The two cases appear to me to be very much alike,—calomel, if pushed too far, or administered injudiciously, may injure the constitution for ever,—restraint, in the same way may, if injudiciously or indiscriminately used or persisted in, destroy all hopes of mental sanity, and thus prove a more terrible bane than ever mercury could be ; and that in the bygone days of chains and stripes it did do so, and that most Asylums can still send forth some miserable wreck, caused by its terrible influence, is but too well known. But when the administration of this means is used *solely* at the instance of the physician, is *solely* under his control, and is *solely* used by him as a *remedial agent*, and not as an economical or convenient substitute for other means, I see not why its *occasional use* sholud not be as advantageous, as necessary, and as universally appreciated as is the use of calomel.

During the past year, I rejoice to say that it has not appeared to me necessary to make use of this agent ; but while fully subscribing to that now universally-received doctrine, that kindness and soothing measures are, whenever practicable, to be had recourse to, I must, at the same time, distinctly state, that where I considered such restraint to be desirable, I would have no hesitation whatever in employing it. Not consideration of personal convenience would ever induce me to sanction the employment of any mode of active restraint, either by mechanical means or by seclusion ; and, on the other hand, no consideration of partizanship (as this question has too often of late been made) would ever deter me from employing either or both, where I considered the benefit of the patient concerned.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

About two-thirds of the patients attend the Chapel every Sunday morning. The quiet orderly manner in which they conduct themselves, affords the best evidence of the attention and devotional feeling evinced by them, and of the beneficial influence exerted over them by our respected Chaplain, Mr Wilson. In addition to this number, such of the patients as are capable of conducting themselves with propriety in public, are in the habit of attending divine service in the different churches in the town. Two of the patients having expressed a wish to receive the Sacrament, have done so during the past year.

CHOLERA.

Towards the latter end of October of last year, the Asylum was visited by the prevailing epidemic, Cholera ; and, I regret to add, suffered severely from its effects. Some few isolated cases of Diarrhœa had occurred previously to its outbreak, giving warning of the coming pestilence, and every precaution which seemed likely to avert its threatened visit was had recourse to, but without avail. As has been uniformly observed, very many cases of Diarrhœa and British Cholera occurred during the whole time that this frightful malady continued amongst us. I would here observe, that the Dietary of the Asylum is, in my opinion, most ample, and is to the full as good, if not better, than that of any other similar institution with which I am acquainted. Notwithstanding this, an extra allowance of wine, porter, spirits, and meat was ordered in several instances.

It is deserving of notice, that the malady was almost entirely confined to the female side of the house ; only two of the attendants, and one of the male patients, employed in and about the house, having been affected with bowel complaints, the male patients being otherwise entirely exempt. A circumstance so extraordinary, coupled with the fact, that three of the fatal cases had occurred amongst the patients of dirty habits, who slept in adjoining cells on the ground floor, led to the inference that some extremely local cause must be in operation. The whole of the Patients were in consequence removed, and the range of cells thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed, and the floors painted ; the windows in each were also made much larger, so as to afford better ventilation. Soon after these alterations had been effected, the characteristic symptoms of the epidemic became modified, no fresh case of a malignant type occurring, and, in a short time, the disease altogether disappeared ; but whether this was rather to be attributed to the seasonable change in the weather or not, is more than is in my power to determine.

On the occurrence of each case of Cholera or Diarrhœa, the individual seized was at once removed, and the whole occurrence kept as much from the knowledge and observation of the other patients as possible, because, without discussing the *quæstio vexata* of contagion or infection, it is well known what great influence fear and other depressing emotions have in predisposing to disease. The room selected for that purpose, as being the most convenient, was the second class dining-room, on the female side, which was, in consequence, fitted up as a temporary infirmary.

The whole number of patients affected, from first to last, with disorders of the bowels amounted to twenty-seven—a large number indeed, when it is considered that the average number of females in the house during the past year has amounted to but 71 in all. Of these 27 cases, 6 proved fatal: 3 in the course of a very few hours after the attack, 1 in about thirty-six hours, and another at the end of two days, more, in fact, from the shock her system sustained than from the malignant nature of the attack, she being upwards of 86 years' old at the time of her death. The sixth fatal case, after the first violence of the attack had been subdued, lingered for some weeks, although in a very enfeebled state, so that strong hopes were entertained of her ultimate recovery; a relapse, however, of the disease, in all its former intensity, cut her off in the course of a few hours. Of the Patients who died, 3 had previously been much reduced, either by old age, or by long-continued ill health; whilst the 3 remaining ones, up to the time of the attack, appeared to be in the enjoyment of their usual health.

The general treatment pursued, consisted in the repeated administration of full sedative doses of calomel, with occasional doses of opium, general diffusible stimuli, together with the application of synapisms to the epigastrium, &c. In the milder forms of the disease, and in every case where the slightest tendency to purging existed, the Compound Chalk Mixture, recommended by the Metropolitan Board of Health, was most promptly and extensively administered, and with marked benefit.

During the past year I have been most ably and cordially assisted in the general management of the house, both by Mrs. Wright and Mr. Niddrie, and also by the servants under their control.

To the individual members of the House Committee I would beg to offer my sincere thanks, for the uniform countenance and co-operation I have received at their hands.

I have the honor to be,

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. C. MORISON,

Medical Superintendent.

MONTROSE, June 13, 1850.

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE OCCUPATIONS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

			Males.	Females.	Total
Of Independent Means,	-	-	-	1	2
Gardener,	-	-	-	1	1
Mill Workers,	-	-	-	3	8
Butcher,	-	-	-	1	1
Fishermen, &c.,	-	-	-	4	4
Household Work,	-	-	-	0	10
Farm Servants,	-	-	-	4	1
Innkeeper,	-	-	-	1	1
Hawkers,	-	-	-	3	3
Cooper,	-	-	-	1	1
Coast Guard Service,	-	-	-	1	1
Governess,	-	-	-	0	1
Slater,	-	-	-	1	1
Shopkeepers,	-	-	-	2	0
Tollbar-keeper,	-	-	-	1	0
Not ascertained,	-	-	-	2	4
Total,	-	-	-	25	50

TABLE III.—SHOWING THE AGES OF THE PATIENTS ADMITTED.

			Males.	Females.	Total
From 10 to 20 years' old,	-	-	0	1	1
— 20 to 30	"	-	6	4	10
— 30 to 40	"	-	6	6	12
— 40 to 50	"	-	5	7	12
— 50 to 60	"	-	4	2	6
— 60 to 70	"	-	3	3	6
— 70 to 80	"	-	1	2	3
Total,	-	-	25	25	50

TABLE IV.—SHOWING THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

			Males.	Females.	Total
Single,	-	-	9	9	18
Married,	-	-	12	13	25
Widowed,	-	-	4	3	7
Total,	-	-	25	25	50

TABLE V.—SHOWING THE FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER IN PATIENTS ADMITTED.

			Males.	Females.	Total
MANIA,	-	Acute,	9	10	19
		Chronic,	6	3	9
		Puerperal,	0	1	1
		Hysterical,	0	2	2
MONOMANIA,	-	with exaltation,	2	2	4
		with depression,	1	4	5
		with Hypochondriasis,	0	1	1
DEMENTIA,	-	-	4	2	6
IDIOCY,	-	-	1	0	1
DELIRIUM TREMENS,	-	-	2	0	2
Total,	-	-	25	25	50

TABLE VI.—SHOWING THE NUMBER, NATURE, AND CAUSES OF THE DISEASE, &c., IN THE CASES DISCHARGED.

No.	Sex.	Age.	Form of Disorder.	Supposed Causes.		Duration of Treatment.	Result.
				Moral.	Physical.		
1	Female	29	Monomania, with depression	Anxiety	Over exertion	3 months and a half	Cured
2	Male	22	Mania	—	Over study	16 months	Cured
3	Female	18	Mania	—	Amenorrhœa	3 months	Cured
4	Female	35	Hypochondrical Monomania	—	Nursing	3 months	Cured
5	Male	61	Mania	Anxiety	—	3 months	Improved
6	Male	41	Delirium Tremens	—	Intemperance	1 month	Cured
7	Female	40	Mania	Love	Menstrual derangement	4 months	Improved
8	Female	44	Hysterical Monomania	—	Change of life	6 months	Cured
9	Male	39	Mania	—	Intoxication	6 months	Cured
10	Male	73	Mania	Grief	—	5 months	Cured
11	Female	24	Puerperal Mania	Fright	Child-birth	7 months	Cured
12	Male	31	Mania	—	—	4 months	Improved
13	Female	40	Mania	—	Intemperance	5 months	Cured
14	Male	43	Mania	—	Blow on head	9 months and a half	Improved
15	Female	47	Monomania, with depression	Grief	—	15 months	Cured
16	Male	38	Mania	—	—	9 months	Improved
17	Female	40	Monomania, with depression	Religion	Change of life?	17 months	Cured
18	Female	26	Monomania, with depression	Religion	Menstrual derangement	12 months	Cured
19	Female	27	Mania	—	Menstrual derangement	5 years and a half	Cured
20	Female	49	Hysterical Monomania	Anxiety	—	6 months	Cured
21	Male	27	Mania	—	Intoxication?	4 months	Cured

Post-Mortem Appearances.

Sex.	Age.	Form of Insanity.	Cause of Death.
Female	42	Mania	Disease of Brain
Male	19	Idiocy	Phthisis
Female	38	Mania	Diarrhea and general exhaustion from maniacal excitement
Male	33	Epileptic Mania	Apoplexy
Male	29	Epilepsy	Peritonitis
Female	29	Puerperal Mania	
Male	59	Dementia	General Paralysis
Female	41	Chronic Mania	Cholera
Female	48	Dementia	Cholera
Female	59	Dementia	Cholera
Female	39	Mania	Cholera
Female	86	Dementia	Cholera
Female	37	Mania	Scirrhous of liver
Female	41	Melancholia	Heart disease
Female	62	Chronic Mania	
Female	61	Melancholia	Ulceration of bowels
Male	34	Mania	Erysipelas. Mortification
Male	34	Mania	Phthisis. Scrofula
Female	47	Melancholia	Apoplexy
Female	39	Chronic Mania	Mortification from burn
Male	59	Dementia	General Paralysis
Female	67	Mania	Suicide by strangulation
Male	44	Dementia	Phthisis. Diarrhoea
Male	39	Dementia	General Paralysis

Autopsy 36 hours after death. Numerous and extensive vomice in both lungs, more especially in the right one, with great emaciation of body. The heart and other thoracic viscera generally healthy. The skull very thick and dense, of normal size and appearance—the dura mater slightly adherent, and the arachnoid opaque—the brain itself pale and soft, and the ventricles full of serum.

Autopsy 18 hours after death. The arachnoid membrane much thickened and opaque—firm adhesion of dura mater to the skull—substance of the brain much softened, so as to tear readily on the slightest pressure—about 2 oz. of clear serum in the ventricles. Thoracic viscera healthy. Liver much congested—gall bladder full—spleen much atrophied, being not above half the normal size—both kidneys large and congested.

Autopsy 30 hours after death. Dura mater very firmly adherent to the skull—the glandula Pachionii numerous and large—the different sinuses much gorged—partial opacity of the arachnoid—the pia mater much injected—the substance of the brain itself much injected—the ventricles quite filled with bloody serum. The other organs of the body in a perfectly healthy condition.

Autopsy 24 hours after death. Slight opacity of the arachnoid in patches—considerable injection of the pia mater—substance of the brain apparently healthy. Thoracic viscera healthy. Peritoneum much inflamed, with considerable effusion of fluid—right kidney enlarged.

Autopsy 40 hours after death. General anasarca. The pericardium and dura mater both very adherent to the skull—the arachnoid much thickened and opaque—brain soft and flabby—about $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz. of serum in the ventricles. The lungs healthy, but gorged with blood—the heart large and flabby—the pericardium filled with serum—ossification of the mitral valve. The liver large and dark coloured—the other organs apparently in a healthy state.

Autopsy 40 hours after death. Opacity of the arachnoid—brain soft and flabby—2 oz. of serum in the ventricles. Scrofulous tubercles in the cervical glands. Both lungs extensively diseased—one large ulcer, containing about $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz. of pus, opening into one of the bronchial tubes. The body generally much emaciated.

REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

LAST year the Committee had to report the failure of their endeavours to procure additional ground for the employment of those patients who prefer out-door occupation, and for whom gardening, &c., is found to possess such decided attractions ; but the Committee are gratified to be able to state, that they have succeeded in obtaining a lease for three years of the Academy Park, which, as it lies quite contiguous to the Institution, will be well adapted for the purposes contemplated. The ground has already been laid under crop, and the Committee have no doubt will yield a return equal to the rent, besides effecting the objects in view. The only alterations that the Committee have found necessary on the internal arrangements of the House, since last General Meeting, have been to convert what was the Surgery into a Dormitory, which has afforded accommodation for five beds additional, and the erecting of two Shower-baths for the use of the patients ; and these improvements have been effected principally by the labour of the inmates themselves, under the directions of the keeper in that department.

The amusements and recreations, reported previously, have been continued with the same energy and similar results as in former seasons. The higher class patients continue to receive carriage airings in the neighbourhood, and an occasional *pic-nic* in the country, which affords them very great pleasure.

The Medical Superintendent, Mr Morison, has discharged his duties during the year to the satisfaction of the Committee.

The expectations formed by the Committee of the ability and qualifications of Mrs Wright, on her appointment to the office of Matron, have been fully realized, and every thing connected with her department has been managed to their entire satisfaction.

Mr Niddrie, the Head Keeper, and his assistants, continue to merit the approbation of the Committee.

D. MACKIE,
Chairman of House Committee.

REPORT OF INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY,

For the Year ending 31st May, 1850.

TABLE—SHEWING THE GENERAL RESULTS OF THE YEAR.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
June 1, 1849, Remained in House,	-	9	6	15
Admitted during the year,	-	156	116	272
Total treated,	-	165	122	287
Discharged Cured,	-	119	85	204
— Improved,	-	24	13	37
— By desire,	-	5	6	11
— Incurable,	-	1	1	2
— Dead,	-	7	8	15
Remain in the House,	-	8	10	18
Total,	-	165	122	287

TABLE—GIVING A GENERAL VIEW OF THE DISEASES UNDER WHICH THE PATIENTS ADMITTED LABOURED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fever,	6	9	15
Fractures,	13	2	15
Diseases of Chest,	24	13	37
— Skin,	11	5	16
— Head and Neck,	19	5	24
— Eyes,	4	9	13
— Abdominal Viscera,	11	10	21
— Urinary Organs,	5	1	6
Ulcers, Abscesses, & Diseases of Bones & Joints,	22	27	49
Injuries and Wounds,	15	7	22
Dyspepsia,	2	4	6
Rheumatism,	8	4	12
Paralysis,	2	0	2
Venereal Diseases,	11	8	19
Spinal Irritation,	3	6	9
Burns,	2	1	3
Delirium Tremens,	1	1	2
Diseases of Brain,	3	1	4
Dropsy,	3	9	12
	165	122	287

TABLE—SHEWING THE CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE FIFTEEN FATAL CASES.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Diseases of Brain,	1	0	1
— Heart,	2	0	2
— Liver,	1	1	2
— Kidney,	1	0	1
Peritonitis,	0	1	1
Phthisis,	1	1	2
Fever,	1	0	1
Bronchitis,	0	3	3
Dropsy,	0	1	1
Natural Decay,	0	1	1
Total,	7	8	15

In reviewing the fatal cases, it ought to be remarked, that four were moribund on admission, and had the rules of the house been strictly adhered to, they would have been sent out as unfit patients; but of course they were allowed to remain, as such a course would only have hastened dissolution.

The average duration of each patient's residence in the House was 26 days.

On referring to the first of these Tables, it will be seen, that the number of admissions is considerably less than last year. This is mainly owing to the fact that, with the exception of Cholera, no disease of an epidemic character has existed in the town or neighbourhood during the last twelvemonths; not a single case of epidemic fever, scarlet fever, measles, small pox, or erysipelas having been admitted into any of the Wards during that period.

The fifteen cases of fever were of the mildest possible type, and from no particular locality. Only one case proved fatal, and in this case, the fatal issue was caused by exposure of the patient (a stranger) before his admission.

Although no case of erysipelas was admitted into the House, yet a few of the patients affected with ulcers and wounds were attacked with this disease in a mild and manageable form, during the progress of treatment for the original ailment.

During the prevalence of Cholera, the Wards set apart for fever patients being happily without a single occupant, were isolated from the other parts of the House, and placed at the disposal of the Parochial Board, for the use of patients labouring under this disease. One female patient admitted from Ferryden, on the 7th Nov., labouring under a slight attack of fever, was seized on the following day with Cholera, in its severest form. She was removed to the Cholera Ward, where she recovered.

Chloroform was administered in every case where the patient was subjected to suffering more than ordinarily severe, invariably with the most perfect success, and in no single instance did the slightest untoward event follow its use.

The number of patients treated at the Dispensary and their own houses, was 596.

T. C. MORISON,
DAVID JOHNSTON, } Surgeons.

REPORT OF THE INFIRMARY COMMITTEE,

1st JUNE, 1850.

YOUR Committee have the satisfaction to report that the finances of the Infirmary are in a most favorable state; the expenses having considerably diminished, while the income has largely increased in the current year.

The Report of the Medical Superintendents shews the number of cases treated during the year; and your Committee have much pleasure in expressing their approbation of the skill and attention of Messrs Johnston and Morison, to the patients under their charge.

The sum of £150 was voted from the general fund at the last Annual Meeting of the Asylum, in addition to which there has been received from—

Collections from Churches and Parochial Boards,.....	£99	10	6
Private Individuals,.....	195	9	1
Banks and Mill Owners,.....	31	10	0
Societies and Work People,.....	33	2	0
Shipmasters in Montrose,.....	11	4	0
Ball, in aid of the Infirmary Funds,.....	30	8	6
			£401 4 1

A legacy of £50 has been received from the executors of the late Mrs C. Rew or Callum, Laurencekirk.

The Committee gratefully acknowledge that their appeal of last year, to the liberality of private individuals, has met with a ready response, and they feel that the advantage conferred by the Infirmary, being now so well appreciated, the Managers can rely on a beneficent public for their continued contributions in support of the Institution.

ROBERT MILLAR,
Chairman of Infirmary Committee.

Montrose, June 11, 1850.

DONATIONS TO THE MONTROSE INFIRMARY,

For the Year ending 1st June, 1850.

PUBLIC BODIES, BANKS, AND MILL OWNERS.

The Western Bank of Scotland,	-	-	-	-	£3	3	0		
The British Linen Co.,	-	-	-	-	3	3	0		
The National Bank of Scotland,	-	-	-	-	3	3	0		
Messrs John and George Paton, Montrose,	-	-	-	-	5	5	0		
Messrs Aberdein, Gordon, & Co., do.	-	-	-	-	5	5	0		
Messrs Richards & Co., do.	-	-	-	-	5	5	0		
The Bank of Scotland,	-	-	-	-	3	3	0		
Proceeds of a Ball,	-	-	-	£30	8	6			
Sir James Carnegie's Subscription to do.				10	0	0			
George Keith, Esq.'s do.	do.	do.	1	1	0				
Mrs Keith's do.	do.	do.	1	1	0				
An Old Subscriber's do.	do.	do.	0	10	6				
						£43	1	0	
The Trustees of Arthur Anderson, Esq.'s Charitable Fund, Aberdeen,					10	0	0		
The Managers of the Lunatic Asylum, Montrose,					150	0	0		
							£231	8	0

PARISHES, CONGREGATIONS, AND PAROCHIAL BOARDS.

The Parish of Arbuthnott,	-	-	-	-	£3	8	0		
The Parochial Board, Montrose,	-	-	-	-	13	0	0		
The Parish of Aberlemno,	-	-	-	-	4	0	0		
The Parochial Board, Logie Pert,	-	-	-	-	5	0	0		
The Parish of Maryton,	-	-	-	-	2	10	0		
The Parish of Benholm,	-	-	-	-	5	1	8		
The Free Church of do.	-	-	-	-	3	0	0		
The Parish of Farnell,	-	-	-	-	1	8	0		
The Parochial Board, Laurencekirk,	-	-	-	-	4	0	0		
The Parish of Kinnell,	-	-	-	-	3	15	10		
The Parish of Lethnott,	-	-	-	-	1	15	0		
St. John's Free Church, Montrose,	-	-	-	-	14	0	0		
The Parish of Marykirk,	-	-	-	-	2	6	0		
The Farochial Board of do.	-	-	-	-	3	0	0		
The Parish of Garvoch,	-	-	-	-	2	0	0		
The Parochial Board, Fettercairn,	-	-	-	-	3	0	0		
The Parish of Montrose, a Collection,	-	-	-	-	22	10	0		
The Parish of Craig,	do.	-	-	-	4	0	0		
The Parish of Dun,	do.	-	-	-	1	16	0		
							£99	10	6

PUBLIC WORKS.

Messrs W. Ross & Co., Lochside Brewery, 11 Ankers Beer,	2	8	1			
The Montrose Foundry Co.,	-	2	0			
The Workers at Messrs J. & G. Paton's Mill, Social Meeting,	9	0	0			
The Workers at Craigo Works, Proceeds of a Meeting,	7	7	0			
The Navies in the Employment of Mr David Mitchell, Railway Contractor, Montrose,	-	6	14	6		
Messrs Richards & Co.'s Flaxdressers, a Social Meeting,	4	15	6			
The Shipmasters of Montrose and their Friends,	-	11	4	0		
The Shoemakers of Montrose, a Social Meeting,	-	5	5	0		
				£48	16	1
Carried forward,	-	-	-	£379	14	7

Brought forward, - - - - 379 14 7

INDIVIDUALS.

Alexander Cowie, Esq., Montrose,	-	-	£1	1	0
Th—— R——, by the hands of the Rev. R. Wade, Montrose,	3	0	0		
Robert Trail, Esq., Montrose,	-	-	1	1	0
Miss Renny, Castle Street, do.	-	-	1	1	0
John Stephen, Esq., Warburton,	"	-	1	1	0
Thomas Carnegie, Esq. of Craigo,	-	-	5	0	0
A Friend to the Distressed, per James Leighton, Esq., Montrose,	-	-	25	0	0
Alexander Valentine, Esq., Montrose,	-	-	1	1	0
Miss Margaret Scott of Rossie, Montrose,	-	-	1	1	0
Sir James Carnegie of Southesk, Bart.,	-	-	5	5	0
A Friend,	-	-	1	0	0
Joseph Glen, Esq., late Physician General, Bombay,	-	-	5	0	0
A Lady, per the Rev. Dr Smith, Montrose,	-	-	1	0	0
George Neill, Esq., Borrowfield,	-	-	1	1	0
Mr John Nicoll, Bridge-end, Montrose,	-	-	1	1	0
James Carr, Police Constable, Ferryden, part of a fine recovered by him for breach of Public House Regulations,	0	12	6		
Barron Grahame, Esq. of Morphie,	-	-	1	1	0
Mr George Shepherd, Ship Chandler, Montrose,	-	-	1	1	0
Captain Ingram, Preventive Service, do.	-	-	1	0	0
John Guthrie, Esq., do.	-	-	1	1	0
Messrs James & David Birnie, Shipbuilders, do.	-	-	2	2	0
Alexander Lindsay, Esq., Banker, Montrose,	-	-	1	1	0
Robert Walker, Esq., do.	do.	-	1	1	0
William Jameson, Esq., do.	do.	-	1	1	0
David Walker, Esq., do.	do.	-	1	1	0
William M. Macdonald, Esq. of Rossie,	-	-	5	0	0
Messrs F., J., & F. Japp, Upholsterers, Montrose,	-	-	2	2	0
James Inverarity, Esq. of Rosemount,	-	-	2	2	0
George Cooper Myers, Esq. Montrose,	-	-	1	1	0
John Aberdein, Esq., do.	-	-	1	1	0
Archibald Foote, Esq., do.	-	-	1	1	0
Messrs John Brown & Son, Shipbuilders, Montrose,	-	-	2	2	0
James Beattie, Esq., Banker, do.	do.	-	1	1	0
David Scott, Esq. of Brotherton,	-	-	2	0	0
Sir John Gladstone of Fasque,	-	-	1	0	0
James Lyall, Esq. of Gallery,	-	-	2	0	0
Mrs Captain Whyte, Montrose,	-	-	2	0	0
Miss Davidson, do.	-	-	1	0	0
George Keith, Esq. of Usan,	-	-	3	3	0
Sir James Baird of Dun House,	-	-	1	0	0
The Rev. Robert Wade, Montrose,	-	-	1	0	0
John Duncan, Esq. of Parkhill,	-	-	1	1	0
A Lady, High Street, Montrose, per the Rev. Dr Smith,	-	-	1	0	0
Robert Cowie, Esq., Montrose,	-	-	1	0	0
James Gordon, Esq., do.	-	-	3	3	0
Mr James Salmond, Newbigging,	-	-	1	0	0
Mr David Mitchell, Builder, Montrose,	-	-	5	0	0
Miss Shand, Montrose,	-	-	25	0	0
A Friend, per Robert Cowie, Esq., Montrose,	-	-	1	0	0
Mrs Duncan, sen., of Parkhill, for two years,	-	-	4	0	0
Mr James Henderson, Merchant, Montrose,	-	-	1	0	0
A Contribution by two Game Trespassers, through David Greenhill, Esq. Charleton,	-	-	1	10	0
W——, No. 2,	-	-	1	0	0

£139 1 6

— £379 14 7

Brought forward,	-	£139	1	6	£379	14	7
A Lady, per the Rev. Dr Paterson, Montrose,	-	1	0	0			
A Friend, per the Rev. Robert Wade, do.	-	2	0	0			
Robert Millar, Esq., Montrose,	-	1	1	0			
A Friend, per do.	-	1	1	0			
A Lady, per the Rev. Dr Smith, Montrose,	-	1	0	0			
Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., London,	-	1	0	0			
Robert Burness, Esq., Writer, Montrose,	-	1	1	0			
Mrs Captain Whyte, Montrose, Second Subscription,		1	0	0			
A Lady, per the Rev. Robert Wade, Montrose,	-	1	1	0			
A Friend, per Mr Smith, Teacher, Perth,	-	1	0	0			
John Myres, Esq., Roseville,	-	1	1	0			
John Henderson, Esq., Banker, Montrose,	-	1	0	0			
William Smart, Esq. of Cairnbank,	-	2	0	0			
Mr Thomas Middleton, Ironmonger, Montrose,	-	1	0	0			
Alexander Gordon, Esq., do.	-	1	0	0			
Mr Thomas Moore, West Quay, do.	-	1	0	0			
Major Henry Renny, 81st Regiment, Foot, Leeds,	-	2	0	0			
Sir James Baird, Dun House, Second Subscription,		1	1	0			
A Lady, per the Rev. Dr Paterson, Montrose	-	1	0	0			
Proceeds of a fine imposed on Charles Black, Flesher, do.	0	10	0				
Thomas Renny Tailyour, Esq. of Borrowfield,	-	4	0	0			
Miss Greenhill, Charleton,	-	1	0	0			
Th—— R——, per the Rev. Robert Wade, Montrose, Second Subscription,	-	2	0	0			
A Friend, at the Shore of Montrose,	-	1	1	0			
A Lady, per the Rev. Dr. Smith, Montrose,	-	0	10	0			
The Gainer of a Pony Race, 3d May, half of Prize,		1	1	0			
					£171	9	6
					£551	4	1

(E.E.)

DAVID HILL, Treasurer.

MONTROSE, June 1, 1850.

